swn in the swamp where the cypress grows, wn where the singgish bayou flows, one and I'll shew you, if proof you need, he spot well chosen for darkest deed! he was stabbed to the heart—"a murder"—

aybe an owl in you tall pine tree ard the last groun, which seems to be shoing yet when the wind in its might ails a dirge of a winter's night. It sounds from the swamp a weird like cry, a strange bird feels some danger nigh.

o strangers dug the grave out there,
There the winds will closer cling each year;
terry blossoms shine out in the spring,
and the mocking bird shall sometimes sing
as sweet love song in the cypress shade,
wer the place where the victim is laid!
wer the grave of the poor unknown!
Thile the pines keep up their cesseless moan.
Courter-Journal

RICH TEAS FROM INDIA.

tta Sends Better Brands for Less mey Than the Flowery Kingdom. lost tea drinkers credit China and Most tea drinkers credit China and Japan for their fragrant tipple. A great deal of tea, and some of it very good, is being brought here from India, Ceylon and Java. Since 1876 the quantity of tea imported to England from India, Ceylon and Java has increased from 5,000 pounds to 72,000,000 pounds last year. Large consignments of it regularly reach this country by way of London, and the market rates of India teas are quoted deals.

Six years ago such a thing was unard of in New York," said one of the largest tea importers in the country. "It is a striking instance of the richness of Great Britain's India possessions and the rapidity with which trade is being pushed between England and her provinces."

"Is there any profit for American dealers in these India teas?"

"No, their importation on for her and

"No; their importation so far has not aid at either end. The exporters have made no money. But the growers have operated at a loss and imposters here have made no money. But the growers of these teas believe that they will eventually supplant all others in the United States as they have in England, and the exporta-tion of them will be continued even at a

temporary loss."

"And you say they are as good as China and Japan teas?"

"Better. English retail dealers long ago found out the value of fine India teas, the mixing of them with Congou or

inglish breakfast tea produces a flavor "It India to run China and Japan out of the trade, then?"
"Oh no. It is not claimed nor ex-

cted that the trade from China, Japan Formosa will be killed. China's highest grade green teas are very fine. So are the teas from Japan. Probably no other best grade teas equal them. For the India teas it is claimed, however, that the cheaper grades are far superior to the same grade from any other country. Hence the India trade will give the people a better quality of tea at a much lower price. No coloring matter whatever is used in curing India teas, and they contain absolutely nothing to affect the nerves. Yet they are stronger than the other brands. Let me show you the difference in color when they are drawn." ifference in color when they are drawn."

The importer took a delicate shallow

china teacup from a shelf near by, and a little swinging copper teakettle from the

"Here is the green tea which we get from China. You see it is very light, not much darker than water. Then, here is the Formosa Colong, a medium shade. This is the India tea, darker, stronger, and more fragrant than either of the others. Take a whiff of it."

The reporter tried it and found it pleasant. The tea was almost a coffee

color, and it gave a rich, aromatic fra-

"In point of purity, also, the India tea beats them all," continued the importer. "The fact that the inspector of teas of the port of New York has shut out consignments of all other teas, some because of adulteration, others for exhausted leaf or coloring, but has never shut out a pound of India tea, proves its superior quality. The Madooree Garden, the Quality. The Madooree Garden, the Dooloogram, the Parakan Salak, and the Lallong are a few leading brands of India teas. These are all shipped from Calcutta."—New York Sun.

Ceylon's Botanical Gardens.

To the doubter and disbeliever in sacred relics by far the most interesting sight in Kandy, or, better, the district in which Kandy is situated, for they are at the town of Peradeniya, three miles away, or even in all Ceylon, are the Royal

Botanical gardens.

Palms and bamboos grow to a great height, and their smooth, round trunks tower toward the sky shapely and graceful. Ebony, satin wood and mahogany are as common as the oaks and maples of our American groves. Ferns and luxuriant flowers are scattered through this systematically arranged jungle (forest) in extravagant abundance. The odor of cinnamon, cloves and other spices adds a peculiar flavor to an air already laden with the perfume of beautiful flowers.—
'Colombo (India) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A Generous Hostess.

At a dinner recently given in New York the hostess presented her guests with satin banjos, exquisitely painted in water colors and mounted in silver. These, with the corsage bouquet, were laid at each lady's plate. A gentleman gave a theatre party to a dozen of his friends, and after the theatre a supper at Delmonico's. Just before the conclusion of the repast six gilt bird cages, each containing a sweet voiced canary bird, were brought in and presented to his lady guests. Silver enters very largely into ornaments for favors. Silver toilet articles of curious designs are sought for, articles of curious designs are sought for, and the dressing bureau that does not contain a dozen of these articles, artistically spread upon a mat of plush, is decidedly behind the times.—Frank Leslie's.

Primitive Currency. Schweinfurth has mentioned that toy nee are used as money by the Niamiams, of Africa. Tippoo Tip now deribes a remarkable tribe of skilled cops workers on the Congo, among whom the spears form the standard of value. ormous spear heads, some six feet in igth, serve as currency. Like bank to with us, these spears are given a nventional value, the large ones, though small intrinsic worth, being reckoned \$1,000 in the purchase of ivory,—ArPRINCE ESTERHAZY'S STORIES.

They Are About His Remarkable Success

in Shooting Tigers. Standing in the court at the Palace hotel, and listening to the music of the band, the celebrated Austrian prince, Louis Esterhazy, as he smoked his cigar told a reporter of some remarkable personal adventures in tiger hunting in the

jungles of India.

"It was in '86," said the royal Hungarian, "that I set off entirely alone to enjoy this sport. By saying alone I do not mean that, but I had with me no Europeans, nobody but native Indian hunters, who are there called shikaraes. They are very skilful tiger hunters, and know where they may soonest be found. I went far into the interior of central India, away from even the remotest outposts of civilization, and right into the jungles where the fiercest of them were. I was connected in an important way with the Austrian government, but on account of the fascination of the sport, fraught as it was with unusual danger, I chose to go entirely unattended by any but the shikaraes.

but the shikaraes.

"Tiger hunting in India is best carried on by baiting with cattle, so I took a drove of forty head with me. A band of some thirty of the natives were started three weeks in advance to seek out the best hunting grounds, and wherever a good spot was found one of the shikaraes dropped out with a certain number of the cettle to swait my coming. In this the cattle to await my coming. In this way I was enabled to hunt in the wildest sections. The cattle were tied one by one to trees in the jungle of the margin of a circle sometimes as much as five miles across. They were placed there at night. The tigers came forth at night to seek their prey, and, finding the cattle, leaped upon, killed and devoured as much as they cared to, and went their way. Much of this country is low and wet and the tigers could easily be tracked in the soft soil by the expert native Indians. Following the tracks each successive morning after halting we would come

upon and shoot them. "In this way, in eleven months, with but a single gun, I myself killed nineteen tigers. This is the best record made in India in eighteen years. I had a very big rifle, what is known as an eight ball gun, carrying twelve drachms of powder. With this an expert is able to bring down even the largest tiger easily, and some-times by a singe shot. But the sports-man must be as quick as lightning, for no sooner does one of these wild animals see you, even though he may be surfeited with food, than he will leap for you with all the quickness imaginable, and if you do not make sure work of it you are gone. The first two or three times, when undergoing these experiences, it made me somewhat nervous for fear I would not make a center shot, but in time I got more confidence. I speak now of hunting tigers on foot, as I was doing. This is the most dangerous way, but it is most fascinating. I several times went off into the jungle entirely alone, and hunting in this way I had a number of narrow

escapes.

"On one occasion I was tracking a tiger, and was raising my gun to shoot, having come upon it suddenly, when I was startled by the deep growl and rapid tread of another coming upon me. I was so hard pressed that, after shooting one, I had to flee for my life, and only just escaped by climbing a tree. In the eleven months I many times slept out alone in a distant jungle, with only my blanket to keep off the rain. I suppose I underwent many such an experience, so far as exposure is concerned, as your American trapper and miner did in earlier and more dangerous days.

"Another way to hunt tigers is to do so shooting from elephants or camels. When this is done, a small rifle is generally used. I hunted principally as much as 200 or was startled by the deep growl and rapid

I hunted principally as much as 200 or 300 miles away from the furthest outpost. I had a regular caravan of elephants, shikaraes, tents, and various equipage, but, wandering away by myself, I was forced to rough it and endure hardships which I hardly anticipated. This was the case when, for quite a long period, all my servants got sick with fever. I shot more and bigger these during the rains. more and bigger tigers during the rainy months. In ten days in July I got five tigers and a panther. A tiger always comes from a hill and goes back to a hill. He will not stay long on low ground. Usually three or four at least of a hunting party are killed before the season is over. You will understand, therefore, what good

fortune we had in escaping loss of life.
"I also had quite an interesting experience in hunting the buffalo or bison of India. This bison is much larger and a great deal fiercer than the American bison. great deal hercer than the American bison. He has the same tough, bullet proof fore-head and a great hump on his shoulders, but does not have the long, thick, flaring mane. His feet are white as high up as the knee and shank. You wound one of these buffaloes and as soon as he sees you, no matter how bad he is hurt, he will make for you. He comes with head down to gore you, and he means to kill you. There is no other animal with more ferocity or that means more danger to the hunter. Their horns are something stupendous. I hunted buffalo at Assam, on the Brahmapootra river, between Bur-mah and Thibet. I killed a ferocious cow there that I had first wounded, and which in consequence came very near killing me, whose horns were of the enormous

length of six feet.
"The tigers of India, although very formidable, are not as large as generally supposed. They are generally said to weigh about 1,000 pounds each, but I think few of them reach that. The average weight I found to be about 600 pounds."—San Francisco Examiner.

Adulteration in Paris.

Out of 936 samples of wine analyzed at the Paris municipal laboratory in March, only 365 were sound; 207 contained water, 177 plaster, 123 were sugared and 39 composed in part of raisins. Out of 490 samples of milk, 398 were good and 92 adulterated with water. Eleven samples of butter out of 12 were good.—Paris Letter.

Home of the Cod.

The reason that codfish are found in great abundance on the coast of New-foundland is because in that region there exist vast submarine mountains on which crustaceous and molluscous animals are abundant, and these constitute the natural food of the cod.—Boston Transcript.

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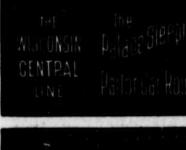
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85	**	BAVANNA	1.30am	6.15 "	8.00
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